

To the Honorable Committee of the United States Senate, Honorable John H. Mitchell, Chairman:

Gentlemen:—The present deplorable condition of the affairs of the Territory of Hawaii, in its relation to the general government of the United States, renders it incumbent upon representatives of local business organizations to call your attention to matters of public importance.

The projected improvements at Pea Harbor, and camps and fortification while of great local importance, are vital part of the vast scheme of public

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"The United States is the only great power separated from the British em-

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or disliking the Americans. It is simply a question of which shall ultimately get the better of the other side. The controlling factors make it impossible to put the position of the two countries in any other way."

Congressmen Loud Renominated.
SAN JOSE, Aug. 30.—Eugene F. Loud was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Fifth Congressional District Assembly this afternoon.

After his consecration Monsignor Gu di will be instructed to proceed to his post immediately, arriving there about November 7. He will take with him a English prelate as his secretary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Maine in her trial over the Cape Ann court last Saturday failed to make 18 knots per hour as specified in the contract between the government and William Cramp & Sons. As a result, unless a new trial can be had, the builders will forfeit \$3500. They say the trouble was due to poor coal.

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MARCUS MAY HAVE 'BLOWN UP' But 200 Miles From the Island That Did.

Has Marcus Island been devastated by a volcanic upheaval? Torijima, where the eruption came which killed all the inhabitants, is in the same chain of volcanic rocks, two hundred miles distant. Speaking of the matter the Japan Times says: "In the meantime we understand that the Government has ordered a warship to proceed at once to Torijima on its way to Minami Torijima (Marcus Island.) Some fears are felt for the safety of the latter island but as it is said to be situated about two hundred miles to the south of the former there is a greater ground for hope that all is well there. In the absence of any telegraphic connections with these islands, the earliest information we may obtain about them will be on the return of the warship now to be despatched, so the next six or seven days will be spent in the deepest anxiety for the nation. We may suggest, however, that in the meantime a volunteer rescue expedition might be fitted out and sent to the islands independent of the Takachiho's mission. The seriousness of the occurrence fully justifies, may we think, necessitates this practical form of expressing our heartfelt concern for the fate of our fellow countrymen on these far off islands. If the expedition on reaching its destination finds that it is not required nothing will be more fortunate."

Nothing was heard from Captain Rosehill by the last Oriental mail.

Following is the Japan Times' account of the eruption:

AN ISLAND DESTROYED.

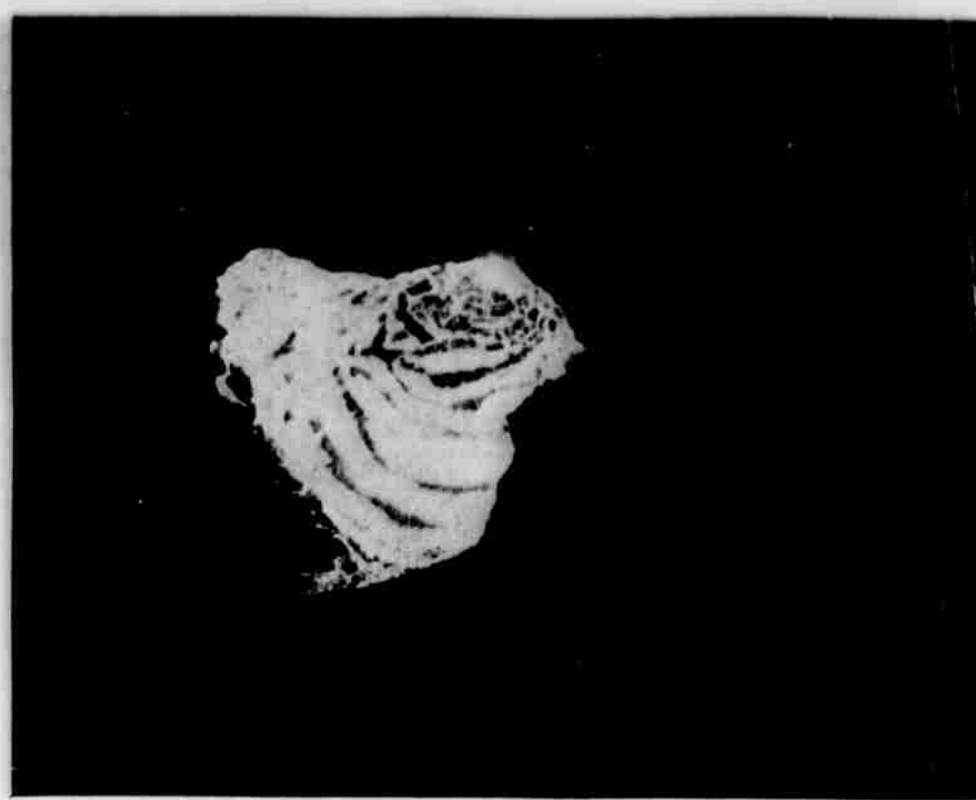
TOKYO, August 23.—Mr. Seiji Kawamura, Captain of the N. Y. K.'s steamer Hyogo Maru, which arrived at Yokohama on the 18th inst. from a trip to the Bonin Islands, brought home the following wonderful account of a submarine eruption which he saw in actual operation near Torijima Island, one of the Bonin group. The Hyogo Maru left Bonin Islands on the 15th for Torijima, an island situated at 30 deg. 28 min. 26 sec. N. and 140 deg. 14 min. 20 sec. E., with about 80 inhabitants (according to some, the actual number of souls living there is about 160). At 6:38 a. m. on the 16th, she passed in the Takenokoia, an isolated rock in mid-ocean, and it was at 8 on the same morning that the captain saw the eruption of a submarine volcano near Torijima, occasionally vomiting huge volumes of smoke. The steamer cautiously approached the island, taking soundings all the time and giving signal whistles announcing her arrival to the islanders. There was, however, no response on their part. Judging from the smoke which covered the summit of the island at the time and the immense quantity of lava heaped up on the entire coast line, and also from the fact that some parts of the shore had greatly changed in shape, it was not difficult to conclude that another fearful eruption had previously taken place on the island, burying the entire population under a heap of ashes. The steamer left the island on the same day at noon and arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 18th calling on her way at Hachijo Island. The captain gives the following further particulars as to the eruption:—1. The biggest crater on Torijima is supposed to be in the centre of the island not far from the place where the inhabitants had their dwellings. There are also a few more craters on the island actually emitting smoke and lava. 2. The captain believes that all the inhabitants must have perished by this sad disaster, as almost the entire island is covered with ashes. 3. The position of the submarine volcanic eruption is 30 deg. 27 min. 35 sec. N. and 140 deg. 13 min. 27 sec. E. in the direction S. E. S. of the Torijima. (Imperial Chart No. 129 referred to.) 4. He observed that the greatest height attained by the submarine eruption was about 650 feet above sea level, covering an area of about 1,000 feet, and with violent eruptions at intervals of 15 or 20 minutes, and many smaller ones at shorter intervals (see however from a distance of 30 miles). 5. The water for about 25 miles south of Torijima was considerably discolored.

As regards the total number of the inhabitants of Torijima who are supposed to have fallen victims to the terrible eruption which seems to have taken place there between the 13th and the 15th of August, the exact number, so far known, is said to be 120, including Mr. Takasuke Ohashi, the representative of Mr. Hanemori Tamaki of Tokyo, the lessee of the island, who is reported to be now engaged in another enterprise for the cultivation of sugar cane in one of the Leeward Islands. The inhabitants were all laborers coming chiefly from Hachijo Island and were employed in picking up albatross feathers and collecting guano.

For the investigation of the disaster, the Minister of Navy is reported to have given an order to Captain Kajikawa of the cruiser Takachiho to call at Torijima on her way for Marcus Island for the purpose of bringing home Lieut. Akimoto and 15 marines. Mr. Suzuki a councillor of the Tokyo Local Office and an expert of the Home Affairs Department as well as two professors of the College of Science of the Imperial Tokyo University, it is also reported, went by the Takachiho to the scene of the disaster.

Torijima Island is located at 30 deg. 28 min. 26 sec. N. and 140 deg. 14 min.

DARING PHOTO OF THE FERY LAKE TAKEN FOR THIS PAPER



The above photograph of the fire in the lava lake of Kilauea, was taken by Mr. Arthur Holliday of Hearst's Chicago American, who represented this paper as well as his own on a recent trip to the volcano. Held by guides, Mr. Holliday leaned two feet over the precipice and focussed his camera upon the molten rock one thousand feet below. The exposure was an hour long and made at night. The camera was held in place by piling stones on the legs of the tripod.

The right corner of the picture shows the main source of the lava flow.

THE lava flow in the abyss of Halemauau is rapidly increasing. Tons of gushing, fiery molten rocks and earth continually burst forth from the edge of the great lake only to fall back, cool for a short time, then to be remelted.

This ceaseless flow from subterranean reservoirs has filled the great inner cauldron about five hundred feet from the bottom. It is now at least six hundred feet across.

I first visited Madam Pele's kitchen, a hole about twelve feet deep with a tunnel at the bottom, no telling how long, as it is impossible to go in very far owing to the extreme heat. The temperature only three feet from the entrance of the tunnel is at least 120 degrees.

Next is Madam Pele's diningroom, with its natural benches around the sides. This very interesting cave was discovered by the guide about four years ago.

The covering of a small cone, about three feet in diameter, was piled off with a crowbar and it was found that the cave was only about fourteen feet deep. A ladder was immediately put into service and now anyone who visits the volcano must not miss this very interesting cave or tunnel.

A peculiar feature of this cave is that in descending for the first three or four feet, you feel the heat very much with a slight odor of sulphur. When at the bottom, you will find it comparatively cool and comfortable. The tunnel is about fifty feet long and at either end is topped by huge blocks of cold lava. The walls resemble the bank of a river where the water has worn away the rocks in ridges, thus showing that hot lava must have run through this tunnel at some time.

Small hollow pieces of lava hang from the ceiling two to four inches in length. They are in curls and all sorts of shapes and really make one of the best souvenirs of the trip. You pick them from the ceiling warm.

The tourist then goes along the well-marked trail and before he knows it he is standing in a most secure and substantial place on the edge of the great inner cauldron about two thousand feet across and from eight hundred to a thousand feet deep.

With the great depth before you and an occasional rock slide on the opposite side it is really terrifying. You begin to wonder and then ask "Is this the volcano?" and when told "Yes," you are disappointed. Examining the bottom of the pit, the view being a little obstructed by sulphur smoke and steam, you only see an apparently inactive mass of black and grayish lava out-

2 sec. E. with a circumference of 2 ft. 3 in. 37 ft. ken covering an area of 1,282, 165 sq. ft. The area is at present dis-tributed as follows: Farm fields, 76,602 sq. ft.; building grounds, 3,130; forests, 5,862; meadows, 183,075; hills, 734,501; uncultivated fields, 201,985; cemetery, 3,650; rocky ground, 117,560; sandy ground, 9,500. The island is inhabited by a large number of albatrosses the feathers of which form the chief product of the island. Mr. Hanemori Tamaki of Tokyo, the lessee of the island, realized from this trade, it is said, an income amounting to from 30,000 yen to 50,000 yen per annum. The island is said to be 312 knots distant from Yokohama. As we have already reported, the cruiser Takachiho left Yokohama at 5 p. m. on the 22nd inst. for this island and also for Marcus Island (Minami Torijima).

lined with a red streak but on one side of the lake, an active spot attracts your attention.

By lying on one's stomach on this horrifying precipice the active cone may be watched. It is often quiet for a long time when suddenly red lines form and all sorts of figures begin to appear on this apparently inanimate black, gray mass. You forget your surroundings you are immediately interested. The surface breaks more and more, when suddenly the whole lake at least six hundred feet across is aglow with the fiery, seething, crackling, steaming lava. You are stricken with awe. The whole surface then turns from the sparkling white to dull red then ashy gray and finally black. This was in the day time. At night I went again.

The pit by night is nowhere near as awesome. It is simply magnificent, the constant crackling of the cooled surface showing jagged streaks of hot boiling lava.

The active cone on the side of the lake is appreciated only when dark. Hundreds of tons of white hot lava are thrown from twenty to fifty feet in the air. The sound created by the forcing out of this mass and the falling and splashing on this cooled black surface resembles that of a puffing and hissing locomotive. This active cone gives forth the lava in these enormous quantities about six times a minute. Next you hear a slide of gravel rocks and dirt on the opposite side of the cauldron. You are sort of frightened but when the rocks break through this black crust in a thousand places you are again inspired with the grandeur of the sight.

The surface begins to break, figures all sorts of designs, relief maps, outlines of animals are quickly formed. Hot boiling lava again floods the surface. The pit is lit up, a red glow is reflected on the sky lasting only a few minutes and when it dies down interesting figures still remain. The ceaseless puffing and hissing still works on.

The above performance takes place about every hour and forty minutes. I saw the lake break five times in eight hours.

Numerous other little lava flows could be seen around the sides that could not be distinguished in the daylight. One not only is delighted and pleased with the volcano itself. The road by stage with its beautiful dense tropical, luxuriant growth, the clearing of the land, the growing of sugar and coffee, all are most interesting. Even the voyage on the Claudine has its charms. The numerous waterfalls on Hawaii, and the sight of the islands generally is well worth the trip.

ARTHUR HOLLIDAY.

GEORGE EDGAR BOARDMAN DEAD

George Edgar Boardman died early yesterday morning at his residence in Waikiki after a long and severe illness. For the past six weeks Mr. Boardman has been more or less confined to his bed, but the acute stage was reached during the past week. The primary cause of death was an abscess of the kidneys.

The funeral of Mr. Boardman will take place from the Masonic Temple at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The body will be transferred at the Temple entrance to a funeral car of the Rapid Transit Company, and conveyed to Makiki cemetery for interment in the mausoleum of Hawaiian Lodge, where the impressive burial service of the Masonic

THE ACTIVE CRATER.

In Olden Times Fire Was Continuous Now Appears at Intervals.

The Hawaii Herald says: Madam Pele in her second childhood has proven a somewhat erratic jade. Instead of maintaining her residence at Kilauea she has, since 1878, been flitting from place to place and appears upon mountains from time to time with scarcely an intimation of her intended visit. Between 1878 and a period many years prior she lived almost continuously at Kilauea; then her pipe went out and her visits to the old neststead since that year have been uncertain.

Rufus Lyman, Sr., who was born here in 1842, says that his father often spoke of the crater being active almost continuously from 1840 until 1858, when severe earthquakes put out the fire and the great mud flow in Kau followed. During that long period of pyrotechnics there were intervals when as many as eight lakes were visible in Kilauea, and at times there was molten lava around the sides of the big pit. On one occasion when the elder Lyman was in the crater attempting to dip out some lava on the point of a stick he nearly lost his life. It seems that the stick was not long enough for the purpose and he stepped back to tie two together. As he did so a jet of lava spouted at his feet and he stepped further back. A moment later the lava caved in, leaving a running stream of fire where he had been standing.

When Mark Twain visited the crater in 1866 there were several lakes in active operation, and so weird and dangerous did it seem to Twain's companion that he declined to go down to the crater. After the earthquakes of '68 the crater subsided for several months and then became active and remained so for nearly ten years. Mr. Lyman says that during that time he made frequent trips to Kau and he says that there were cracks in the pahoehoe near Kapapala in which fire was visible. At no time was the fire out of the crater for more than a week.

Since early in 1880 the periods during which there has been little or no activity have gradually increased in length and at no time has there been continuous fire for more than a few months, and it is impossible, even for Kilauea, to tell how long the present outbreak will continue. Henry Lyman was down to the crater Tuesday night and in his opinion the fire is slowly rising. Captain Lake says he saw a flow of lava from the side of the crater some distance from the bottom. He says the now continued for forty-eight minutes without interruption.

order will be said. Extra cars will be attached to the train to convey members of the order and those desiring to accompany the remains to the place of interment. The funeral will take place under the auspices of Hawaiian Lodge, F. & A. M., of which the deceased was for many years a member.

Mr. Boardman was born on the island of Maui on October 1, 1854, and was educated at Cornell University, where he was prominent in class and college affairs, being a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. After leaving Cornell he engaged in the drug business in Syracuse, N. Y. Four years after he returned to the islands, becoming collector of customs for the port of Kahului, and afterwards deputy collector for the port of Honolulu. Subsequently he became actively interested in the importation of Japanese laborers to the islands. Mr. Boardman married an eastern lady, who died here about two years ago. He leaves one sister, Mrs. King.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MONSTER OF THE SEA Giant New Korea Arrived Here Saturday.

A little part with Dr. Cofer of the quarantine service on the doctor's launch, bobbing up and down in the heavy seas that were running outside on Saturday, were the first persons to get a good look at the new Korea. As the big vessel rounded Diamond Head, smoke was belching from her two funnels, and closely following in her wake the size of a big merchantman under full sail looked but a toy in comparison with the two million dollar liner.

When entering the harbor she was met by a party on the tug Fearless and from that time until the vessel was nearly alongside the Pacific Mail wharf a constant tooting of whistles told the city that the giant had arrived. Thousands of people were on the wharf to greet her. She carried a week's mail for Honolulu.

The Korea did not smash any speed records on her voyage from San Francisco. She steamed out of the Golden Gate on August 30th at 2 p. m. but stopped when fifteen miles out and tried to readjust her compasses which were out of order because of not having been properly insulated. Dark came on and the vessel was compelled to spend the night without moving. The vessel dropped her anchors, and lost one of them, and it was not until shortly after noon on Sunday that she was able to proceed on her voyage. Then another accident happened. The main feed pump of her boilers became unavailable for use owing to the breaking of a connecting pipe. This break and the delay outside of the Golden Gate were accountable for the long time taken by the Korea in making her maiden passage to this port. The highest run made in any one day on the voyage was three hundred and fifty miles. But had these accidents not occurred the new liner would probably have broken the record from San Francisco to this port.

At midnight on the day before the Korea sailed from San Francisco word came from Washington that the government had decided to allow the transfer of the Chinese brought by the Gaelic to the new vessel as a crew. The transfer was made immediately and as everything else was in readiness that difficulty did not cause any delay.

The giant had a crew of fifty-three Europeans, 188 Chinese and two Japs, and carried two hundred and ninety-four passengers as far as Honolulu. Few people have any idea of the amount of food supplies necessary to feed such a large number of people for a round trip voyage. For consumption on this one trip the vessel has on board 34,000 pounds of beef, 6,000 pounds of pork, 5,000 pounds of mutton, 1,000 pounds of bacon, 1,000 pounds of ham, 2,000 pounds of veal, 20,000 pounds of flour, 20,000 pounds of rice, 18,000 pounds of potatoes, 1,000 pounds of cereals, half a ton of onions, half a ton of coffee, 200 boxes of fruits, 150 tons of assorted biscuits, half a ton of assorted fish, 13,000 eggs, 160 dozen poultry, half a ton of turkey, casks of wine, and a quantity of other provisions which would fill an island steamer.

(Continued on Page 7.)

WHAT THIS MAN SAYS Only Recreates the Sentiment of Thousands in Our Republic

The Honolulu reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following. This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of idle curiosity but if the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentleman has to say:

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and the wonderful things they were doing.

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to

Fine Furniture Genuine Mahogany

Dressers, Dressing Tables, Parlor Cabinets and Ladies' Desks. All new and choice goods. Some of these are reproductions from old designs.

Crumb Cloths and Art Squares

for the dining room. We have these in light cool colors at prices unheard of before.

Our Rug Stock

is complete. We keep everything from a cheap Jute rug to an imported Royal Wilton. A large assortment of patterns and sizes.

Furniture Covering in select patterns.

Window Shades Porch Screens Matting

Our Upholstering and Repairing Department

is first class in every particular.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.
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THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.
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Vice-President M. P. Robinson
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Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED—

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AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON,
Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them." Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Do You Need a Tonic?

There is no other that has the brain and muscle building qualities of

Primo Lager

Order a case from the Brewery for table use. Telephone Main 341.

A CABLE SHIP FOR HAWAII

One Will Be Kept In Honolulu Port.

All the cable for the line between San Francisco and Honolulu has been made and loaded upon the cable ship Silver-ton, which when the Korea sailed from San Francisco was still in the Thames, but was expected to sail for the Coast port about the middle of the month. The iron pipe, in which is to be laid the underground cable to connect the Waikiki landing place of the cable with the downtown office in the Young building, has been purchased, and it was expected that the shipment would leave Pittsburgh the first of the month. The pipe will come by rail and steamer and should arrive here within some three weeks, under those conditions.

Delays caused by the death of John W. Mackay have caused the setting back of the date fixed for the opening of the cable. Whereas it was the belief at first that the cable would be finished by November 20, it is now thought it will be nearer that date in December when the line is opened for business. The cable should reach San Francisco by the middle of October, and its laying will follow with all speed. By the time the end of the line has reached here the cable downtown will be finished, and there will be no delay in working the line on commercial business after its end has been dragged ashore and applied.

Negotiations were opened in San Francisco by Manager Dickenson with Mr. Dillingham which assured a cable station here of the first importance. According to the plans this will be made the point of station for the repair ship. This means the securing of ground for the storing of not less than 200 miles of deep-sea cable and the keeping here on call all the time, except of course when out on duty, of a repair ship. This vessel will be constructed in America for the purpose, and will be of the most modern type.

The station will mean that there will be attached to it and the ship a force of some 70 men, including the experts and the crew, which will make this addition to the population of the city. It is the expectation that a berth for the ship, which must be kept in commission all the time, will be arranged in the Ewa end of the harbor, close to the Railway wharves, and that there will be given space for the warehouses on the reef, by the railroad interests. Mr. Dillingham said yesterday that he has assured Mr. Dickenson that every effort would be made to give the company all the accommodation that it desires, as the company realizes the amount of benefit that will accrue to the community from the presence here of the vessel, and the great good that must come from the speedy repairing of any break in the line.

The contract for the pipe was secured in San Francisco by Mr. Mason of the Hilo Mercantile Company, whose bid was the lowest put in. There were bids from local firms or agencies. The amount contemplated in the contract is something more than 27,000 feet, or above five miles. The company has secured the right to open the streets for the purpose of putting down its mains, and this work will be put under contract as soon as Mr. Dickenson returns, which is now expected by the Sonoma, leaving San Francisco on September 4. Mr. Dickenson did not know of the death of John W. Mackay until his arrival in San Francisco, and he found that there would be some delay in getting together details which had been arranged before. These have all been adjusted and the outlook is that there will be no delays once the cable is sent around the Horn.

GEN. MILES IS COMING THIS WAY

BOSTON, August 24.—General Nelson A. Miles will sail for the Philippines within a few weeks. When interviewed on the subject today the General was reticent as to the object of the trip. General Miles' principal reason for coming to New England at this time was to consult with Senator Hoar regarding his trip. The Senator's well known anti-imperialist sentiments, considered in connection with General Miles' correspondence with the War Department, made public several months ago, in regard to the conduct of the war in the Far East, and suggesting that he be sent there, lent to the story a significance that it would not otherwise have had.

Just before he left town General Miles admitted that it was his intention to sail for the Philippines as soon as his arrangements were completed, which will probably be in about three weeks. "Will you go in an official capacity?" he was asked.

"Well, I'm not going as a tourist, neither am I going for my health," was the reply.

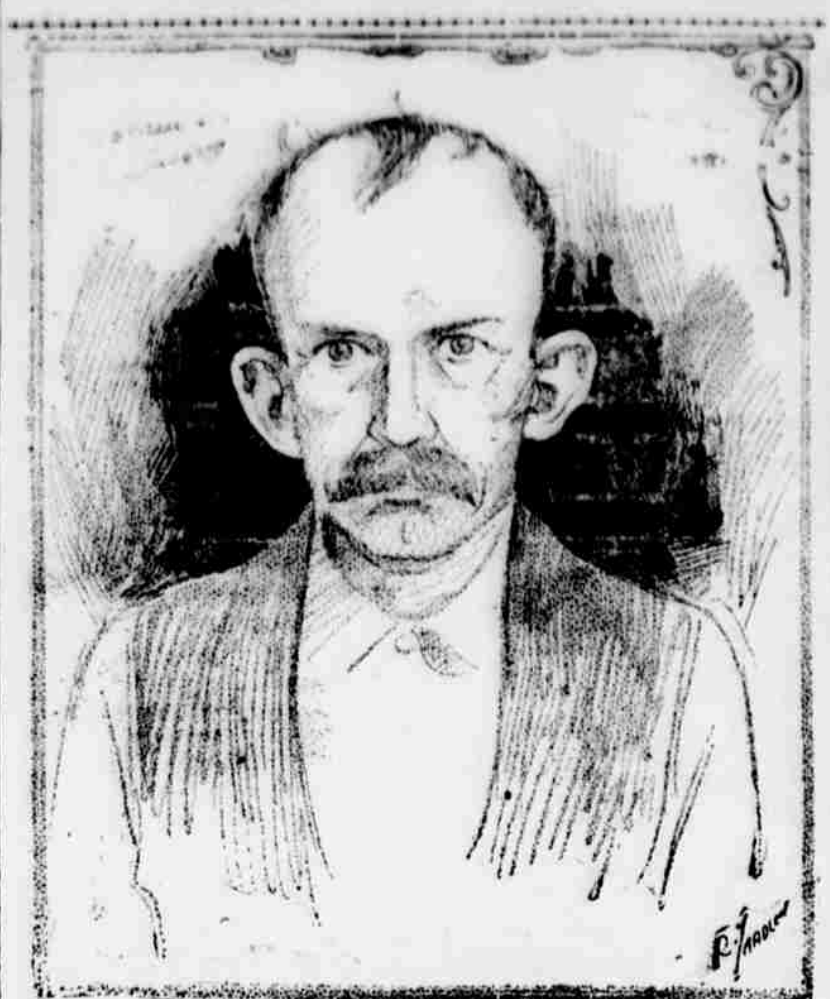
"What will you do out there?" "That is difficult to say," answered the General. "I cannot tell until I get there."

"Does your visit to the Philippines in an official capacity at this time indicate a change of heart on the part of the Department?" "You will have to put that question to the Department," said General Miles, and then he added: "I don't hold my finger on the pulse of the War Department."

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at night. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. —W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

KENTUCKY BILL MUST HANG FOR HIS CRIME



GEORGE FERRIS, ALIAS "KENTUCKY BILL"

Ferris Admits Killing Watson, But Claims He Struck the Fatal Blow to Save Himself.

George Ferris, alias "Kentucky Bill" must hang for the murder of Edward Watson. The jury after two hours of deliberation returned a verdict of guilty of the charge of murder in the first degree, at 12:30 o'clock this morning. There was a slight wait for the stenographer after the jury had reported an agreement. It was but a few minutes after 12:30 that bailiff Ellis conducted the jury into the court room. Judge Gear said:

"Gentlemen, have you arrived at a verdict?" "We have," replied Foreman Thomas Lucas. "In the case of the Territory of Hawaii, vs. George Ferris—Murder in the first degree. We, the jury in the above entitled cause find the defendant guilty of manslaughter in the first degree."

Several jurors immediately corrected him, and said he had read it wrong. Clerk Loucks corrected it to read "murder in the first degree." The jury was then polled, Judge Gear asking each juror separately, "Is that your verdict?" receiving an affirmative reply in each case. He then thanked the jurors for their faithful attendance and they were excused.

The court then fixed the time for sentence for next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The defendant excepted to the verdict and will carry the case to the Supreme Court. The jury was called in at 12 o'clock, midnight, and the foreman reported that they had reached no agreement. Judge Gear wanted to send them out to go to sleep, but one of the jurors, F. E. Richardson, asked that they be given 50 minutes extra. Richardson also asked the court to read the instructions as to the different penalties. Gear said that first degree of murder, was death; second, twenty years to life; manslaughter in first degree, twenty years; second degree five to ten years, etc. Juror Paris asked that the Judge allow them to take the instructions to the jury room, but the Judge refused this request saying it was against the law. Another juror asked that they might take a copy of the penal laws with them, and this request was also denied. The court then gave them half an hour more to decide and the jury went back to their quarters to deliberate further.

The jury in the case of Territory vs. George Ferris was instructed at 10:30 o'clock last evening after argument by counsel, and instructions from the court. Judge Gear held a lengthy night session beginning at 7:30 o'clock which time the defense was begun.

But one witness was put on the stand aside from the defendant. This was a man named Baker who testified to several meetings between Ferris and Watson, prior to the stabbing, at which he said Watson threatened the defendant.

Ferris then took the stand in his own behalf testifying, however, but a few minutes. He confined himself exclusively to the story of the crime. On the night of the murder he said he came up to Myer's home in Kakaako and sat down at the top of the stairs. Shortly after Watson and Daniel Smith arrived, going directly up stairs. Watson immediately began asking who it was that had questioned his ability to break and ride horses and Mrs. Myers replied, "No one." Then, according to Ferris, Watson started for him and grabbed his shirt, at the same time putting his hand upon his hip pocket. With that Ferris whirled around, pulling out his knife and opening it, and then, said Ferris, "I let him have it with the knife." There was little cross-examination and both sides then rested, no rebuttal being offered.

Mr. Reynolds opened the argument for the defense and was followed by Mr. Peters; Deputy Attorney General Cathcart making the closing argument. The Territory offered no instructions, and not all of those offered by the defendant were accepted by the court.

DAY SESSION IN MURDER CASE.

The trial of Ferris was continued

yesterday morning early, Fred Meyers the man at whose home the stabbing occurred being the first witness. His wife was next called, and she was followed by T. C. Blackwell, a colored boy, who testified that he heard defendant say he would "fix" Watson. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Dr. McDonald were on the stand in the afternoon, and the prosecution closed its case about 4 o'clock.

Immediately Mr. Reynolds moved for a discharge of the defendant on the ground that there had been no evidence to connect him with the killing of John Watson; there was no evidence that the deceased was John Watson, or that he had met death through wounds inflicted by knife or any other instrument in the hands of the defendant. It was further urged that the trial of the defendant was in violation of the fourteenth amendment.

Judge Gear denied the motion without hearing argument. Mr. Peters made the opening statement for the defense, outlining the evidence to be given later. It was admitted that the defendant did cut and stab Watson, but it was claimed that he did not commit the crime of murder in the first degree. It was further shown that John Watson was a quarrelsome person, always looking for trouble, and that he had for the two months preceding the stabbing continually persecuted the defendant. On one occasion it was shown that he had flourished a knife at the defendant and had often threatened him, and upon the occasion of the stabbing he had placed his hand upon his hip pocket. It was urged also that Watson was known as the terror of Kakaako, and was in the habit of carrying weapons, and had compelled the defendant to use a knife in his own defense.

The jury was excused for dinner after the opening statements had been made. THE SUMNER CASE. An injunction was issued by Judge Gear yesterday restraining John K. Sumner and Bishop Gulistan from executing a deed of certain property to the Oahu Railway Company for land upon which the latter company has an option for \$100,000.

An equity suit to set aside the option was also instituted. Maria S. Davis, in a second suit, petitions that she or some other person be appointed guardian of John K. Sumner, who she declares is an insane person, and who she alleges to have been of unsound mind for several years last past. The equity suit is to set aside the option given to the Oahu Railway and Land Company by Sumner, and alleges: "That the said John K. Sumner and the said Right Reverend Gulistan F. Report are now negotiating, and are about to sell and convey the bulk of the real property of the said John K. Sumner to Oahu Railway & Land Company for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars and will do so unless restrained by the order of this court and your Honor."

"Your petitioner therefore prays that she may be appointed the next friend of the said John K. Sumner for the purpose of instituting a suit in equity, against Gulistan F. Report and Oahu Railway and Land Company, to set aside said deed of trust and said lease and for the purpose of protecting the rights of the said John K. Sumner and his heirs."

EXTENDED EXECUTION. A motion was made yesterday in the Kamalo case for the renewal of the writ of execution and the extension of the time for making return. Accompanying the motion is an affidavit by High Sheriff Brown in which he says he has advertised for sale property belonging to F. H. Foster for September 5th, which is subsequent to the date allowed for the return of the execution. It is also set out that the property advertised to be sold will not cover the amount of the judgment, and that the defendants have other property which can be found and attached if the execution is renewed.

Photographer Frank Davey, in going to the stairway of the Mott-Smith building on Friday evening, fell down the elevator shaft from the lower floor to the basement, it being quite dark while he was groping around. He was badly shaken up but will be out shortly.

THE WEEK ON MAUI

James K. Saunders Dies of the Dropsy.

MAUI, Sept. 5.—Monday, the 1st. James K. Saunders, Esq., one of the leading citizens of Keane, Hana district, died of dropsy. He was born in Hilo about forty years ago and was educated at the Hilo Boarding school. He came to Keane some years ago as a government school teacher but afterwards qualified as a lawyer, having received his legal training in the law office of A. N. Kepoukai, Esq., of Wailuku. He leaves a widow and five children. The funeral took place on the 2nd.

PASSING POLITICS. Saturday afternoon, Aug. 30th, a convention of Republican delegates from the precincts of Makawao, Kula, Kihel, Ulupalakua, Kahului, Spreckelsville was held at Puenene. L. von Tempisky of Makawao was first choice and Edgar Morton of Kula was second choice for representative. As to which one will ultimately be selected will be determined at the meeting of the district committee on Sept. 8th, the meeting at Puenene being only a preliminary convention.

Another preliminary convention of Kaanapali and Lahaina precincts was held at Lahaina court house the same afternoon. Philip Pail of Lahaina was the name recommended to the district committee.

Delegate Wilcox was in Wailuku Saturday, Aug. 30th, and it was stated that two well known Democrats, Messrs. T. B. Lyons and Thomas Clark, were offered places by him on the Home Rule Maui representative ticket in place of Messrs. Sol. Kawahoa and Wallehua, previously nominated. It is said that Mr. Lyons will not accept. This undoubtedly was in consequence of the fusion of the Home Rule and Democratic parties.

Wednesday morning, the 3d, a wireless message was received on Maui announcing the selection of Prince Cupid as the Republican candidate for Delegate. The news gave general satisfaction.

Upon the return of the Maui delegates from the Territorial convention Prince Cupid buttons were sported on many coat lapels.

The Maui Board of Registration held meetings at Keane Sept. 2nd, Nahiku on the 3d and at Hana on the 4th. There was a good turn-out of voters in each precinct.

MISCELLANEOUS. Maunaloa Seminary of Paia will begin the new term on Sept. 16th instead of the 8th like the government schools. The principal, Miss M. E. Alexander, is very desirous that all the girls should return on or before the 16th.

Dr. and Mrs. Philip Frear return to Honolulu on Friday, the 5th, per Claudine.

August 31st the "married men" nine of Wailuku defeated the benedicks of Kahului by a score of 38 to 8. S. Kellin, the pitcher for Wailuku, did the most of the playing. The game took place at Wells' Park. Some of the players showed that they were "back-numbers" when it came to base running.

The little corn that has been planted at Nahiku is afflicted by the same green insect that devastates the Kula product. It is not the lantern blight.

Last Saturday night there was a most pleasurable dancing party given in the Hamakua school house. Miss Eva Smith issued the invitations.

Funakichi, the Japanese concerned in the murder of a fellow countryman at Hilo, who had been held a prisoner for ransom by Japanese vampires in a lodging house, was brought to Honolulu in the Claudine and taken over to Oahu prison. He was brought here by Deputy Sheriff Overend. The Jap has been committed for trial.

BE A MAN!

Arouse Yourself. Feel the Spark of Life in Your Nerves. Recover the Vigor You Have Lost.

Would you not like to have your friends point to you as they used to and say, "There goes a strong man?" Do you not wish your eye to be so bright, your step so firm and your form so erect that men and women will admire you and remark at your manly bearing? These are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of modern men—physical and mental perfection, strength and power. Who does not like to be strong, to feel that he is equal in strength to any man of his age? You can be if you will obey the appeal here made to you.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that. But Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cannot fail; it is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in this State," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effect of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

Call today and test it free, or send for my book with full description. I will send it closely sealed if you will inclose this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 MARKET ST. San Francisco, Cal.

Children's School Shoes

We want to sell every boy and girl in Honolulu a pair of strong, comfortable school shoes. We've got the shoes to do it. A school shoe must be strong, to stand hard wear, and it must fit perfectly, so as not to injure the growing feet. These qualities are combined with low prices at our store.

Boys' Velours Calf School Shoe
Lace, in all sizes from 11 to 5. Sizes 11 to 2, \$2.75. Sizes 2 1-2 to 5, \$3.00

Boys' and Girls' Security School Shoes
Not iron shoes but wear like iron. Full line of children's sizes, \$2.50.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Dr. Mildred Staley, the daughter of a visit to friends and relations in New Zealand, when she soon felt recuperated. We wish her good health, and hope the next change will be taken to Honolulu, the land of her birth.—Anglian few months' rest and change from a Church Chronicle.

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter, Post Office No. 100.
SEMI-WEEKLY
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, Foreign \$1.50
Per Month, Domestic75
Per Year, Foreign \$18.00
Per Year, Domestic90
Payable in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902.

YOU MUST REGISTER AGAIN.

That you registered two years ago is not enough; you must put your name on the books again.
If you don't register you can't vote. So far the Hawaiians are making the best use of their opportunities. All others, qualified to vote, should hasten to get in line.
The emergency is so great this fall that neglect to register is a default in citizenship.

WILCOX AND THE HAOLE.

We have already referred to the curious fact that Wilcox, while making all sorts of promises to the Hawaiians, invariably gives the real prizes of his party to the haole. This is pleasant to the haole, but it must strain the faith and the patience of the Hawaiian. There have been, during Wilcox's term, several vacancies on the bench, but none of them has been filled. A man of Hawaiian blood, though "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" is his war cry. Gear, Humphreys, Little and Cayless have had at different times his preference for the judiciary; and he has cheerfully coincided in the appointments of Hendry, Chamberlain and Breckons for Federal offices. He appointed to Honolulu, though heralded as one that might result in the appearance, in these waters, at some future day, of an Hawaiian admiral, was a white boy from Connecticut, a total stranger to this Territory. Cayless from the start has been the Delegate's particular pride and hope. He inducted him—a haole and a white man—into the Hawaiian House of Representatives. He inducted him—a haole and a white man—into the Hawaiian House of Representatives. He inducted him—a haole and a white man—into the Hawaiian House of Representatives.

Is there no native Hawaiian fit to shape the legislative policies of a party which claims to be the exponent of everything Hawaiian? Is it true that the element which declares that it should rule the land is unable to take a step or lift a hand in a legislative body without the advice and consent of a white stranger? If an outsider ventured to say that, Wilcox would deny it, but he practically acknowledges it. He makes it plain that he does not think the Home Rule party can manage its own concerns without haole aid. He fears that, if left to itself, it would go to pieces; and he wills that, if the white men will hold it together, they may have all the pol and roast pig of politics excepting what Wilcox wants for his own use.

We might congratulate the Home Rulers on getting a haole boss in the person of so low level headed a politician as Edgar Cayless, were it not for the fact that they pride themselves so much on their opposition to the white man and their ability to get on without him. Right there they show a singular inconsistency. It would become them to either drop the anti-haole cry or stop giving all the good things they have into haole hands. A party which a white man twists and turns and winds around his little finger, as easily as the Home Rulers are manipulated by Cayless, has no reason to draw the color line against the Caucasian.

THE MARCUS MYSTERY.

The Marcus Island story may be full of sensations when it comes to be written up. Our latest information is that a Japanese cruiser, this time the Takachihio, which lay in Honolulu harbor with her sister ship the Naniwa eight or nine years ago—has gone to see whether or not Marcus Island still exists. She has been ordered to go before that, when the news reached Tokyo of Tom Fitch's consignments of Mausers, but before she left it was learned that an island 290 miles away had blown up. The feeling was that in the midst of so much seismic commotion, Marcus Island might have concluded to join the dance. The Japanese were optimistic about Marcus but their curiosity needed to be worked off. Besides, they wanted to give the Takachihio a chance, in case the island remained on the map, to measure broadsides with the Japanese, whose Mauser batteries might then be frowned upon at the Japanese marine garrison. Meanwhile there is no word from the Whalen, which left here on July 10. Captain Rosehill thought he could reach Marcus in twenty days but expected to take a longer time in getting back. He has now been out fifty-six days. There is no occasion for anxiety on this score as he is allowed from forty to fifty days to make his examination of the guano beds and return by the roundabout course prescribed by the prevailing winds.

It is still uncertain whether the actual Marcus of Rosehill's old-time discovery and the one seized and rechristened by the Japanese are the same. Perhaps Rosehill was able to sit on his own island, monarch of all he surveyed, and pick up pieces of the Jap island as they came down. Or possibly Rosehill's island came down on the Jap, thereby adding to the unstable possessions of the Mikado. It is all a speculative mystery which until something definite is had from Marcus or its fragments, can only be illumined by the coruscating guesses of Tom Fitch.

There was an unusually red sunset last night.
An old Jeffersonian, Jacksonian, hard money, expansion Democrat was asked what he thought of the Hawaiian Home Rule caucus combination, both sides at once. Wilcox for Wilcox platform? He was asked if he recognized it as expressing true Democratic doctrine? "Well," he replied, "so far as the Democracy of it is concerned, it reminds me of the mule in the freight car. A bystander said to the brakeman: 'Where is that mule going?' 'Stranger,' replied the railroad official, 'I'm cussed if I know; that mule has eaten his tag.'"

By the way, does the Democratic party want to become responsible for Wilcox?

Concerted attempts to deceive the Commissioners have begun as expected, but happily the Senators are where they can both hear and see the other side.

THE SENATORIAL TICKET.

Three strong men were nominated last night on the Republican ticket as Senators from 1903. They are: Paul Isenberg, L. E. McCandless, W. C. Aho.

Each one stands for something worth while in this community and all taken together are broadly and thoroughly representative of the whole people. It ought not to be difficult to give them enough support.

The Republican campaign begins well. Now all together!

A DOGBERRY DECISION.

It seems that the Utah Supreme Court has decided that Hawaiians are Mongolians, and inasmuch as Chinese are also Mongolians, that therefore a Hawaiian is a Chinaman, and as such cannot contract a lawful marriage with a Mormon girl. The luminous logic and learning of this decision is only equaled by another decision made in 1854 and preserved to the world in the fourth volume of the California Supreme Court Reports, where, in the case of the People vs. Hall, the Supreme Court of California decided that a Chinaman is both a negro and an Indian.

"The appellant," said Chief Justice Murray, "a free white citizen of this State, was convicted of murder upon the testimony of Chinese witnesses." * * * The act of April 16th, 1850, provides that 'No black or mulatto or Indian shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of or against a white man.' * * * The word 'black' may include all negroes, but the term 'negro' does not include all black persons. By the use of the term black we understand the meaning the opposite of white. * * * The Legislature adopted the most comprehensive terms to embrace (under the word black) 'every known class or shade of color.' A Chinaman, is the conclusion of the court, being yellow, is black, and being black, is a negro, and as such his testimony cannot be received against a white man.

But not content with classing poor John as a negro, the court directed its logic toward demonstrating that he was an Indian: "When Columbus first landed upon the shores of this continent, in his attempt to discover a western passage to the Indies," said Hon. Judge Murray, "he imagined that he had accomplished the object of his expedition and that the island of San Salvador was one of those islands of the Chinese Sea lying near the extremity of India which had been described by navigators. Acting upon the hypothesis he believed to be true, he named the Indians, which appellation was universally adopted, and extended to the aboriginals of the New World as well as Asia. * * * The countries washed by the Chinese waters * * * were denominated the Indies, from which the inhabitants had derived the generic name of Indians."

The conclusion of the Court was that a free white American ought not to be hanged for a murder that was only witnessed by a lot of yellow-skinned, long queued, rice eating Chinamen, who were in fact not only woolly-headed, thick-lipped negroes, but also scoundreling, unbridled, howling Indians. The sylabus of these two decisions is that a negro is an Indian, that an Indian is a Chinaman, and that a Chinaman is a Hawaiian, or it may be stated correlatively that a Hawaiian, being a Chinaman, is therefore an Indian, and being an Indian, is consequently a negro.

A DEBT TO REPUBLICANS.

Hawaiians who want to preserve their suffrage should ally themselves with the party that gave it to them, not with the Democrats, for the latter have fought with the cartridge box and the ballot box to confine the suffrage to white men, irrespective of whether the men of color voted with them or not. That is now and always the Democratic doctrine. In the South, the Democrats rule, an Hawaiian would find himself without civil rights, simply because he has a brown skin. In the North where the Republicans are in a majority, he would be treated as well as a white man. Here in Hawaii the Republicans have been quick to give the Hawaiians every political opportunity and in the convention which named the Prince there were more Hawaiians than white men. There are more Hawaiians than white men in office under Governor Dole today. One of the strongest planks in the Republican Territorial platform is the one which stands for the maintenance of Hawaiian suffrage.

Wilcox himself declares that the Republicans were his firm supporters in Congress from the President down. His platform reiterates it. The Delegate has not specified a single Democrat who helped him in any way, although he mentions the desire of one Southern Senator to have the Home Rulers become Democrats. On every hand, he says, he found Republican encouragement.

A party with a record like the Republican—the one which gave Hawaiians their suffrage and has always extended a helping hand—ought to receive the support of Hawaiians generally. As surely when Tillman rallies his fellow Democrats to carry out his threat to classify the Hawaiian with the negro and treat him worse, it will be to Republican protection that the native voter will have to turn.

A SUCCESSFUL DELEGATE.

The remark of a distinguished visitor that a Delegate in Congress, to get things, should be in accord with the party in power, is not met by the statement, which we hear from Wilkram, that Missouri, a Democratic State, got from a Republican Congress an appropriation for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In the first place the men who asked for this help were not Delegates; in the second place the Exposition scheme is an affair of all the Louisiana Purchase States the majority of which are Republican; and in the third place, exposition being national, politics does not cut much of a figure with them.

A Delegate having no vote is not sought after by parties in Congress; but when he belongs to one he gets help as a matter of course. If he belongs to none he is treated as a nonentity and cannot hope for favors. If he belongs to the minority party he only gets what the majority is willing to give away and that is very little indeed. His constituents, therefore, benefit most when he and the majority party are in accord.

The next Congress promises to be Republican. In that case a Wilkram Delegate would be a failure per se, while a Republican Delegate, especially a man of the Prince's standing, would naturally come in for some of the good things which the right sort of a Delegate gets for his constituents.

SENATORS WILL HEAR MANY PLEAS

(Continued from Page 1)

defence of the entire nation, and should not be unduly weighed in our financial relations to the government.

EXTRAORDINARY REIMBURSEMENT OF FEDERAL TREASURY.

From the extracts from official statistics given below, we ask your committee to consider the remarkable reimbursement made to the United States Treasury, of not only the entire Federal government expenditures in Hawaii, but the great per cent already paid toward extinguishment of the payment on account of the public debt of Hawaii upon annexation.

FEDERAL REVENUES FROM HAWAII.

From June 14th, 1900, to March 31st, 1902.

Customs revenue receipts \$2,293,254.33

Internal revenue receipts 168,541.96

Gross revenue \$2,461,796.29

Deduct: Expense of collection, customs and internal revenue 192,135.72

Net revenue 21½ mos. \$2,269,660.57

How applied and expended—

Annexation of Hawaiian Islands to the United States \$ 9,845.34

Salaries, District Courts, Ter. of Hawaii 7,239.97

Salaries of Governor, etc., etc., Ter. of Hawaii 71,529.61

Contingent expenses 4,358.03

Improving Pearl Harbor 29,300.00

Quarantine service 55,808.29

Quarantine to imports 23,273.90

Debitures, drawbacks, etc. 11,921.79

..... \$208,626.93

Net revenue above all ordinary expenditures, or at the rate of \$95,860.72 per month \$2,061,033.64

Hawaiian Debt paid by the United States Treasury \$3,193,129.79

Liquidation of Deposits in Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank 761,457.52

Total \$3,954,587.31

Balance \$1,893,581.47

Balance against Hawaiian Debt, March 31, 1902 \$1,893,581.47

Should the above named average continue, by the beginning of the next fiscal year of the United States, July 1st, 1903, the Hawaiian Islands will have practically reimbursed the United States government for every dollar paid out in behalf of annexation, furnished new government with lands and sites for its various purposes, leaving the title of all public lands and property in the United States government without cost to itself.

This is an unparalleled public financial showing; and it is doubtful if ever one country was absorbed by another at no cost in so short a period.

The withdrawal of such proportionally enormous sums of money would hopelessly bankrupt any like population in numbers in continental United States, and cannot be indefinitely continued here without dire results.

RECIPROCITY ADVANTAGES.

These were not all on the side of Hawaii. A very large per cent of the accumulations from the financial benefits of reciprocity have been re-invested in new cleared plantations; much of it has been thus lost or become absolutely non-income producing.

The sugar situation throughout the world is a disturbing problem; to us, a vital one. "The Federal government should not look backward, but adjust our relations to the conditions."

RELATIONS TO CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

This organization does not pretend to indicate the constitutional remedies to be applied, or to limitations that affect our status nor point out how our welfare must be brought about by enactments of Congress, but we do submit that from distance and circumstance, we do not enjoy the direct and immediate benefits that cover the continental United States and Territories in the financial operations of the Federal government.

We submit that our situation resembles more that of a colony, and that the revenues should not be unduly transferred from our Territory to the United States Treasury and expended elsewhere.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We ask of your committee that by its recommendations it urge:

That all government contracts and works so far as skilled labor is concerned, both directly and indirectly, be let only to other than alien labor, and so stipulated.

That should political unrest and incompetency continue, the fundamental law be so amended that business interests may have the protection at least of an enlarged veto power, placed in unbiased and impartial hands.

That a means be promptly and earnestly sought to, by suitable appropriations or a proportional return of revenue to the Territorial treasury, cease the Federal drain upon the resources of the Hawaiian Islands.

That there be a positive reimbursement by some legal means from the Hawaiian Federal revenues of an amount equal to the cost of the leper maintenance, and provide for a reasonable increase, that further benefits may accrue to these unfortunate.

In presenting these claims we seek no advantage over other States and Territories, but believing that we are somewhat situated as other new acquisitions of the United States, we ask such consideration as goes toward the maintenance of good government, American civilization and sound financial condition, and a proportional cessation of the present drain on our resources.

Respectfully submitted,
THE BUILDERS AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE OF HONOLULU, HAWAII.

A. GARTLEY,
F. J. AMWEG,
L. E. PINKHAM,
W. W. HARRIS,
Committee.

Note—In support of statistics given, we refer to the official reports of the United States Treasury Department, as contained in Senate Report No. 1933, 59th Congress, 1st Session, pages 90, 129 and 121.

Land Commissioner Boyd was called into the room and questioned as to the status of the public lands and as well

LOCAL BREVETS

Candidates for election to the Legislature on all the islands except Oahu

will be the Territory with the exception of the Territory of Hawaii, 30 days before the general election.

S. K. Marsh of the Benson, South Dray Co., leaves today in the Ventura for San Francisco to take a position as traveling man for a mainland drug firm. A farewell dinner was given for him last evening.

P. C. Rhodes, a former compositor on the Advertiser, died in San Francisco on August 30. He left here nearly a year ago, having passed the civil service examination for the government printing office in Washington.

A native girl from one of the other islands stepped off a rapidly moving electric car on King street last night and was knocked unconscious with a wound in the head. She is attended by one of the company's physicians.

The Exposition committee met yesterday morning to consider plans for a Hawaiian building at the St. Louis Fair. Plans have been drawn for building of beautiful design, but the committee will take no action until it is learned how large an appropriation the legislature will make.

Col. Cornwell entered Waverly hall last evening after the Democratic meeting had adjourned, and stood for instructions as to the campaign on Oahu, as he leaves for his home in today's steamer. A short conference was held and he will be expected to work among the Democrats and come Rulers there in accordance with the terms of the fusion agreement made here.

Train Wrecked by Tornado.

WASECA, Minn., Aug. 30.—Two persons were killed, three fatally injured and more than a score of others hurt tonight in the wreck of a train which had been hurled down an embankment by a tornado. A westbound train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, consisting of an engine, a baggage car and two crowded passenger coaches, was struck by a tornado while running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, two miles from Meridian. The passenger and baggage cars were hurled 18 feet down the embankment to the force guarding the right-of-way. A brakeman had been lighting the lamps when the crash came, and the wreckage was ignited by the spilling of oil.

the laws governing them, with special reference as to the applicability of the United States land laws. He protested that the application of the present land laws would mean the falling of the limited areas of the Territory into the hands of a few persons, and submitted to the commission the bills sent into Congress setting forth his ideas. He also filed with the commission his pamphlet on the subject. When he had talked with the members for a half hour they asked him to return this morning with all the papers, and be ready to set out before them the status of lands and as well the conditions which seem necessary to create for the best interests of the people of the Territory.

A. C. Gehr, of the Kohala Water Company, went into that matter only in the briefest way asking that there be given to the men interested there for the proper presentation of facts relating to an irrigation law. The commission heard his argument that there should be discussion of this question and assured him that there would be a time set in the future. There were any number of callers during the morning. District Attorney Breckons was presented to the commission as was Treasurer Wright, and other callers were President Gartley and L. E. Pinkham of the Builders and Traders Exchange.

F. M. Hatch, Judge Silliman, A. S. Humphreys and a number of others, in addition to the officers of the Naval Station, Capt. Whiting gave the commission two orders who kept the surroundings of the meeting room clear of visitors, so that the senators could be cool with open doors, and yet not be interrupted. Capt. Whiting also proffered the use of a detached cottage but the commission thought it better to use the Naval Station rooms.

During the afternoon there was a visit of form paid to the members of the commission by Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper, and then the Senators visited Quarantine Island so that Dr. Cofer may leave in the next ship for the mainland. The members met several other callers during the afternoon and evening and will resume their hearings this morning at 10 o'clock, giving Governor Dole the first time and then hearing Commissioner Boyd.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 8, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK Capital Val Bid Ask

MERCANTILE

C. Brewer & Co. 1,000,000 100 400

L. E. Kerr Co., Ltd. 200,000 50 100

SUGAR

Kawa. Agricultural Co. 1,000,000 100 250

Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. 2,312,750 100 80

Haw. Sugar Co. 2,000,000 100 19

Honolulu 750,000 100 130

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 100

Heikulu 100,000 100 115

Kahuku 500,000 100 22

Kihikihi Plan, Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 50 100

Kihikihi 100,000 100 100

Kihikihi 100,000 100 100

McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd. 1,000,000 100 70

Oahu Sugar Co. 1,000,000 100 70

Oahu Sugar Co. 1,000,000 100 70

Oahu Paid Up 2,500,000 100 180

Pasahau Sugar Plantation Co. 5,000,000 50 100

Pasahau 500,000 100 100

Pasahau 750,000 100 100

Pioneer 2,750,000 100 62½

Waialua Agr. Co. 4,500,000 100 40

Waialua 700,000 100 40

Waialua 250,000 100 170

STRENGTH CO'S

Wilder S. S. Co. 500,000 100 100

Inter-Island S. Co. 500,000 100 100

MISCELLANEOUS

Haw. Electric Co. 250,000 100 85

Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 250,000 50 62½

Mutual Tel. Co. 50,000 10 10½

O. R. & L. Co. 2,000,000 100 82½

BONDS

Haw. Govt. 5 p. c. 100,000 100 100

Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 100,000 100 100

Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c. 100,000 100 100

O. R. & L. Co. 6 p. c. 100,000 100 100

Oahu P. N. & C. Co. 6 p. c. 100,000 100 100

Oahu P. N. & C. Co. 6 p. c. 100,000 100 100

Waialua Agr. Co. 6 p. c. 100,000 100 100

Kahuku 6 p. c. 100,000 100 100

Pains in the Back

—a symptom of a weak, torpid or diseased condition of the kidneys—and after a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a timely action of the kidneys.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage and sometimes by gummy fooding and despondency.

"I had pains in my back, could not sleep and when I got up in the morning felt worse than the night before. I began taking Wood's Sarsaparilla and now I can sleep and get up feeling rested and able to do my work. I attribute my cure entirely to Wood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. N. Peary, care H. S. Conant, Pike Road, Ala.

Wood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure kidney and liver troubles, remove the back, and build up the system.

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H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers & J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THLO. H. DAVES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,550,000

Total reinsurance 107,550,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

PROSPECTS NOW LOOK VERY GOOD

Mr. Dillingham Has Some Things to Say.

"San Francisco people are looking to Hawaii expectantly, the highly colored reports of the conditions here which are brought up by tourists and by our own people being the only things which cause any feeling. Men of affairs there realize just what are the conditions here and they are not apprehensive, but on the contrary believe in the future of the islands and our industries." Thus Mr. B. F. Dillingham, who, with his family, returned Saturday after what he terms his summer vacation on the coast. This is the third consecutive summer which he has spent there, and as usual it has been productive of good for the islands.

"As to my work there, it might be summarized in the statement that on the more than 70,000 shares of assessable stock of the Olua plantation owned and controlled by myself and the Dillingham company, the assessments called to make the stock paid up have all been paid and the stock is clear. We did not await the date for the payment, but anticipated it, and this makes nearly three-fourths of that stock now fully paid up. This shows the feeling that exists there as to our stocks and now that we have the cable assured there is no reason why we should not attract even great investments of mainland capital.

"I do not think everyone here knows just how great has been the handicap under which we have been working in the matter of the lack of a cable. One man to whom I went three years ago, who could have financed all of the enterprises which have been promoted in San Francisco, absolutely refused to invest a dollar here and the only reason he gave was the lack of communication. This is all passing and the knowledge that the cable is made has had a good effect upon the people there.

"The general opinion is that there will be called an extra session of the Senate for the purpose of considering the matter of Cuban reciprocity. The consensus too seems to be that some slight concession will be made. The Cubans will ask for 50 per cent advantage, but it is hardly likely that the reduction of the tariff will be more than one-half that figure. I am not sure that it would not be a good thing if it were given. There is some talk of annexation if there is no tariff concession, and the difference of opinion is marked.

"I contend that the present period of depression in the price of sugar cannot last, and that it is just the same as comes in other staples at times. There must come a period when the price will regain its old basis, for with the prospect of the cutting off of the bounty there will be reduced acreage in Germany and the other beet-producing countries. That has governed the price of sugar in the past. Now the governments have agreed to cut off the bounty, and they face a serious condition if they refuse. England and the United States will certainly put on a countervailing duty of the same amount if the agreement is not kept, and the outlook therefore is for the carrying out of the plan.

"As showing the interest in Hawaii the visit of the officials of Rollins & Company is significant. I have long tried to induce Mr. Bacheller, vice president of the house and its head in San Francisco, to come down here and look into financial matters. He has now made the trip, and with him are Mr. Seavey, a director and connected with the Boston office, and Mr. Taylor, who has been here before, and who is a director and manager at Denver. They will investigate the various properties and securities, and their visit promises to be of importance.

"I can see no reason why the situation is not full of promise and believe thoroughly in the capacity of the islands to make sugar all the time and under all conditions."

Delagoa Bay Rumors.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—One of the most interesting features of the slack season in London is a revival of the rumor about Delagoa Bay, cables the Tribune correspondent at London. It is asserted that the purchase of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa will be announced in the British Parliament and that it will be followed by German acquisition of a portion of them, in accordance with a secret convention with Great Britain. There is no direct confirmation of this story from an authentic source, but there is circumstantial evidence that leads close observers to credit the rumor. Lord Milner's recent visit to Lorenzo Marques never has been satisfactorily explained, nor have the proposed annexations of Transvaal territory to Natal any significance unless the intervening district adjacent to the Portuguese frontier can be added. Men versed in African affairs are predicting the speedy purchase of Portuguese territory and the extension of Natal northward and material compensation to Germany for the neutrality maintained during the Boer campaign.

New American Cardinal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—In view of the increase of Catholics in the United States, the Pope has decreed, according to a World dispatch from Rome, to create another American cardinal in order to re-establish the equilibrium in the sacred college. It has been pointed out to him that whereas Great Britain and Ireland, with six million Catholics, have two representatives, and even Australia with hardly one million, has a cardinal (Moran), thirteen millions of American Catholics have only one cardinal, Gibbons. It is considered certain that Archbishop Ireland will get the red hat.

FUSION IS NOW FIXED

(From Monday's daily.)

Fusion between the Home Rulers and the Democrats has been accomplished. At a meeting of the members of the committees representing the parties yesterday the agreement for the coming together of the bodies was signed, sealed and delivered, and there remains only the ratification by the executive committees of the two to make it effective.

The basis of the fusion is said to be on its face two-thirds of the offices for the Home Rulers and one-third for the Democrats, this meaning of course only on the legislative ticket, for the Wilcox has been accepted by the Democrats as a body. The members of the minority party however are hopeful that they will get more out of the fusion scheme than the mere one-third of the nominations, as the Home Rulers have been led to taking up some Democrats already, which will make the divide more nearly on the basis of half and half.

Following the agreement there was prepared a list of the candidates which will be submitted to each party for ratification by the other. The Democrats must be approved by the Home Rule committee and vice versa. It is planned that this selection from the list, for the approval will be of a long line of candidates from which the conventions will later select the runners, will be made as soon as possible after the Republicans have nominated their ticket.

Members of the committees refused to discuss the names which are most likely to appear on the tickets of the combination party, but it was said that there would be very few men named who were in the legislature last time. This was insisted upon by the Democrats and their victory has been decided in this respect. This is said to insure the retirement from public life of Prendergast, and possibly of Paole and Mossman. Of the two tickets the one name certain is that of Edgar Cayless, who is to be sent to the Senate as the new leader, Wilcox having more faith in his ability to handle situations than even his faithful Kala-Okalani.

Of the situation of the city the settlements have not yet been made. There is a fear that White will withdraw on Monday, leaving a chance for Col. Russell to come to the senate. Of Hawaii the senators have not been chosen, but one of them will be Palmer Woods, the other being in doubt, but most probably being Sam Pua. Democrats will meet this evening for the discussion of the fusion ticket.

REPUBLICANS WILL NOMINATE.

The joint convention of the Fourth and Fifth district committees, for the purpose of nominating Senators, will be held in Progress hall this evening. There will be a large meeting for the two committees have now reached such a stage that every member will be represented in person or by proxy. The first thing will be the naming of the Senators, and after this is finished the two committees will take up the matter of their candidates for the lower house, though there may be delay in the matter by the Fourth, every member of which lives in the city and can well delay, though the Fifth men will finish up if it takes all night.

There were many caucuses yesterday but these seemed to not change in any way the chances of any one of the candidates, for the partisans will be compelled to stand by their pledges. In the event of the Fifth being unable to agree, there is some talk on the part of members of the Fourth of taking up at least one new name and making the ticket themselves.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLICANS MEET.

With nearly 50 men present the Portuguese Republican club was launched Saturday evening at San Antonio hall. The meeting made up of enthusiasm what was lacking in numbers. On resolution of Furtado the platform of the Republican party was adopted and endorsed in full. Resolutions were as well adopted in executive session aimed at close affiliation with the Republican party and communication was opened with the Fourth district committee.

The following officers were chosen: M. F. Furtado, president; T. P. Melin, vice president; J. B. Freitas, secretary; J. P. Souza, treasurer; executive committee: Frank Andrade, Peter Travels, Manuel Olsen.

Roosevelt on Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt's recent speeches advocating reciprocity for Cuba, caused a great impression here, cables the Tribune correspondent at Havana. The newspapers all print complimentary articles and every one praises the President. El Mundo which has been somewhat anti-American says:

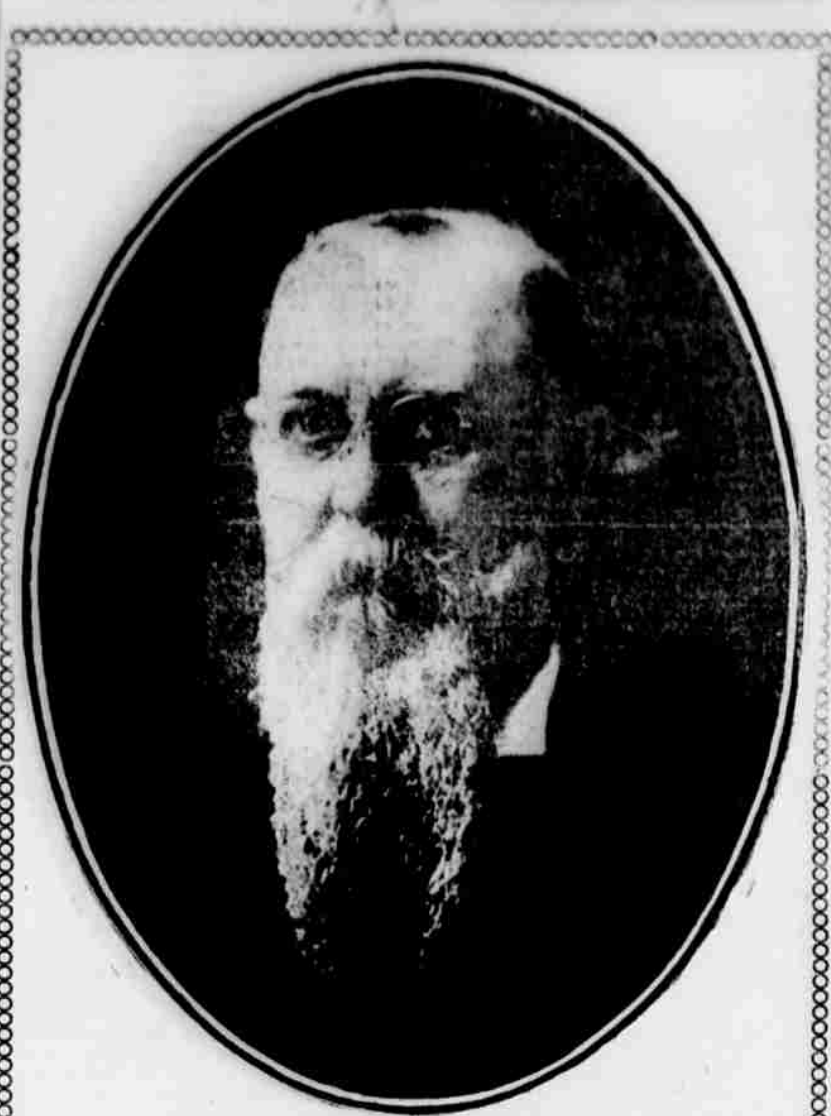
"The Cuban question requires a firm hand and clear head to be successfully solved. President Roosevelt is the man to handle properly this important subject. He deserves the thanks of all Cubans."

C. F. W. Neely, who was among the Americans recently liberated under the general amnesty proclamation, will sail for New York today on the steamer Morris Castle. He will go to Washington and demand the \$6,000 which was found on him when he was arrested in connection with Cuban postal frauds.

British Vice Consul Hurt.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—British Vice Consul William Allen of San Diego, who arrived in this city last evening, sustained injuries tonight in East Los Angeles that may prove fatal. While he was boarding a street car bound for the city an east bound car struck him on the back and flattened him against the one on which he had gained a foothold. The shock was so violent that his grasp loosened. He dropped helplessly to the ground and rolled partly under the eastbound car. One of the wheels passed over Allen's right leg just below the knee, shattering the bone and crushing the flesh. His left ankle was dislocated and he has a scalp wound extending from the forehead to the back of the skull. Mr. Allen was removed to the Good Samaritan hospital.

SENATORS GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS



U. S. SENATOR MITCHELL.



U. S. SENATOR FOSTER.

The undersigned, a Sub-Committee of the Committee of the United States Senate on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, having been authorized and directed by a resolution, adopted by the United States Senate, to investigate the general condition of the islands of Hawaii and the administration of the affairs thereof, are now in Honolulu for the purpose of executing such commission, and will meet at rooms at the Naval Station in this city on Monday, September 8th, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time they will be pleased to hear briefly, in writing, from any Federal or Territorial official, private citizen or representative body of Hawaii, calling our attention to such subjects as it may by them be deemed important for us to consider, looking to the betterment of the people and the government of the islands.

JOHN H. MITCHELL,
J. R. BURTON,
A. G. FOSTER.

(From Monday's Daily.)

THREE senators of the United States, members of the committee of that body having charge of legislation affecting these islands, met yesterday at the Hawaiian Hotel and perfected plans for the preliminary work of the commission which they constitute. Senators John H. Mitchell and A. G. Foster arrived in the Korea Saturday afternoon and being met at the ship by their colleague Senator Burton, were at once ushered upon the scene of their labors for the next month at least.

The party completing the commission had a most pleasant trip in the great new liner. Senator Mitchell, who is the chairman of the commission, travels unaccompanied but Senator Foster has with him Mrs. Foster and their niece, Miss Griggs. The sergeant-at-arms of the commission is Thomas Sammons, private secretary to Senator Foster, and the commission's secretary is H. C. Robertson, the secretary to Senator Mitchell. Each is accompanied by his wife.

One of the first pieces of business transacted by the members of the commission was the acceptance of the proposed quarters at the Naval Station. Capt. Whiting at once renewed the offer he had made to Senator Burton, and owing to the central location of the station it was decided that the offer should be accepted. Next it was decided that the work should be inaugurated this morning, accordingly the

commission framed and published the announcement of its purposes in coming here and invitation to all desiring to appear.

Senator Mitchell said that the commission was here for work and that there would be nothing else considered present at least. The object in calling for the statement of the matters to be brought before the commission was that there might be made up a list of the various subjects on which special hearings should be granted and thus a time of the body would be carefully conserved.

The commission has been informed that there are several subjects which will be gone into at some length, as the matter of the receipts of the customs house and the land question, the crown lands claim and the public buildings, harbor improvement and lighthouses, fire claims and water rights, but the members yesterday did not give to any one of these attention, as the intention is to first find the scope that is expected to be taken by those who have matters to present, and then the time of the body will be arranged to meet the necessities. There will be no oral statements at length permitted, but the commission will later arrange for any person who has something to say of moment to have time given to him.

The members of the commission have received many callers, official and unofficial, and their time has been taken up to the last moment as far during

GERMANY ASKS WHY? STRANGE SEARCH

Editor Kendrick's Mission in Hawaii.

HULLIN, Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt's fresh declaration of the Monroe doctrine has been received here with an air of wonder. The tone generally assumed is one of surprise that the doctrine should be reaffirmed so energetically at a moment when no European power disputes it, least of all Germany. However, it is asserted that Germany gave her assent to the doctrine soon after President Roosevelt's assumption of the Presidency, and that the State Department has abundant knowledge that Germany does not even contemplate securing coaling stations in the western hemisphere. Some suspicious critics suggested that something must be going on behind the diplomatic screen to occasion the President's enticement.

The Foreign Office announces that official circles by no means share the newspaper excitement. It reads the speech in connection with the definition of the doctrine contained in the President's last message to Congress, which thoroughly well satisfies Germany. The disposition in some quarters in regard to President Roosevelt's speech as directed against Germany is wholly inadmissible, because Germany, as the American government knows, never designed to territorial acquisition of the American continent.

Several of the newspapers here crowd their references to the King of Italy from the chief editorial position in order to comment on President Roosevelt's speech.

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "His assertions are impregnated with an imperialistic spirit, and one is disposed to connect his utterances with what is occurring in Venezuela, since Germany is the only European power which, for the protection of its own interests, might be tempted to occupy temporarily Venezuelan territory. But the unequivocal declaration has been made that the Berlin cabinet has never considered the question of annexation. The self-control which our squadron maintained in the presence of wild doing of the revolutionists in the coast towns in which Germans reside is proof positive that Germany does not intend to act in a way to touch the sensibilities of the United States."

The Vossische Zeitung remarks: "The President's words sound like a defense from attack. But who is attacking the United States' favorite dogma? Germany and Russia shortly after Mr. Roosevelt became President expressly recognized the Monroe principles." The Tagblatt deprecates the British comment which scents in the President's speech a covert warning to Germany and other organs are inclined to see no foundation but a domestic motive in Mr. Roosevelt's utterance, namely, preparing of the public mind for further enlargement of the navy.

IN DECOROUS KAUAI.

Words of Timely Admonition From the Garden Isle.

Editor Advertiser.—The jury court for this island is sitting here as usual in Lihue, a few citizens of this district having quietly advanced the necessary funds for this term of court, trusting to the next legislature to reimburse them. Honolulu, the headquarters of all the politics, brains and money of the country, is still in throes of agony as to how it shall raise funds to carry on its jury courts, so I understand from the newspapers.

I simply wish to call the attention of you Honolulu people to the fact that Kauai is carrying on its Circuit Court and all its other business in its usual quiet, decorous way, and hope some of the other islands will look on and follow our example.

We look to Honolulu for howling politics and read of it in the newspapers when we have time from our plantation work.

Yours truly,

KAUAI.

Lihue, Sept. 6.

P. S.—Politics is quiet here, but we expect to send you a good delegation to the Legislature.

Gov. Gage Benton.

SACRAMENTO, August, 27.—Dr. George C. Pardee is the Republican nominee for Governor. To the Herrin-Burns-Kelly-Gage machine his nomination was the knock-out blow.

***** Their stay. There was a committee of Hilo men granted a hearing yesterday. A. Richley and Philip Peck spoke for the Rainy City, appealing for a visit from the commission, and setting forth the plans for the entertainment of the body. According to these plans the visitors will go down in the Claudine next week, the vessel arriving in time to take the evening train for the Volcano. The next day will be spent there and then the return to Hilo will be made and the party will have four days in the city and about it, looking into conditions there and taking the statements of those who may wish to be heard.

Accompanying the invitations for a visit from the body were personal invitations from Mr. Peck that Senator Foster and party be his guests, for Senator Mitchell and party from Mr. Richley and to Senator Burton from Mr. Kennedy. Owing to the closing of the Hilo Hotel there will be special arrangements made for those who accompany the party. The senators promised an answer tomorrow, when their labors are in sight.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon is one of the foremost men in the Senate from the West. He has had long experience in that body and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers and lawmakers in the United States.

Senator Foster of Washington is one of the men who have built up the business interests of the northwest, being one of the best known men in Washington. He is serving his first term in the Senate but has made a place because of his hard headed business methods and his political acumen as well.

Capt. Berger waited upon the members of the commission yesterday and tendered a moonlight concert. The honor was accepted and the time was set for Tuesday evening at the Hawaiian Hotel.

In 1794 Captain John Kendrick of the sloop Lady Washington, which was the first Yankee vessel after the American Revolution to carry the new flag completely around the world, was killed in Honolulu—some authorities say in one way and some in another—while the vessels in the harbor were firing salutes in honor of Kalaupule's victory over the forces of that year. Kendrick was a Yankee adventurer who had sailed the world over. He had title from Indian chiefs to all the land upon which the city of Vancouver, B. C., now stands. Today, a hundred and eight years later, his great-great-grandson, A. J. Kendrick, editor and proprietor of the Port Smith, Arkansas, Daily News-Record, is in the city searching for the title deeds of the British Columbia city and looking up the history of his ancient mariner ancestor. Editor Kendrick, if he finds the deeds, will not lay claim to valuable Vancouver, but will simply keep them in his family as a souvenir of its early members.

Editor Kendrick is one of those bright men who have built up modern business enterprises on the turbid border of the Indian Territory and made a success of them. Since coming here he has gained some valuable information concerning Captain Kendrick. Kendrick was one of the early sea rovers of the type of the famous Paul Jones. He first sailed out of Boston in the 300-ton brigantine Columbia, and made such a success of this venture that a party of Englishmen fitted out for him the Lady Washington and he sailed her under the American flag. He made his way into the Pacific, and journeyed from island to island gathering sandalwood, which he sold in China. Captain Vancouver, an early Pacific rover, after whom the island and city of Vancouver were named, declared that Kendrick's idea of making the sandalwood business pay was foolish, yet to this day a prosperous trade is carried on with China in that article. Kendrick had many experiences in the Pacific. He went to British Columbia and bought of Chiefs Maguinn and Wicannish and other chiefs 220 square miles of territory. The deeds were duly signed by the chiefs, and witnessed by the officers of the Lady Washington. Attempts were made in London in 1793 by the owners of the Lady Washington to sell this extensive area of land, but no buyers could be found. Appeals were later addressed by the legal representatives of Captain Kendrick and the owners of the sloop to the government of the United States for confirmation of the title, but no action resulted.

In 1794 the adventurous skipper came to Hawaii. When Kamehameha's star was just coming to its ascendancy on Hawaii, Kaseo was ruling Maui. Kalaupule ruled Oahu. The former tried to capture Oahu. The Oahu ruler was being slowly but surely beaten when Captain Brown with the schooner Jackal, Captain Gordon with the sloop Prince Lee Boo, and Kendrick in the Lady Washington arrived in Honolulu harbor. Brown sold the Oahu ruler arms and ammunition to assist him in the war, and finally, as the battles were going against Kalaupule, Brown lent him some sailors to assist in fighting the foe. Kaseo was defeated and killed and his army dispersed. After the victory Captain Brown fired a salute in honor of the event. Captain Kendrick was standing at a porthole of his vessel and a stray piece of grape shot or a wand from one of the Jackal's cannon hit him and inflicted a fatal wound. His funeral was the first service of the kind ever witnessed on Oahu, and it is said that the natives supposed it to be an act of sorcery to cause the death of Captain Brown.

Editor Kendrick has secured a mass of information concerning these events and is now trying to find the old title deeds to Vancouver, which were kept here. Deeds concerning these may be in possession of Prof. Alexander.

WANT A BUILDING FOR HAWAII

Reading of the many claims for space now being made upon the St. Louis Exposition management, and determined that Hawaii shall have as good a showing as any other part of the country, the Exposition Association met yesterday morning and took steps which will lead to an early settlement of the question as to the building which will be erected for the Territory and the amount of expense which will be attached.

When the association was called to order by President Irwin there was a good attendance, and the first business was of importance. Letters were read from the headquarters of the Exposition society which showed the interest felt there in Hawaii. There has been tendered all the assistance of the officials in the matter of site and building, and as a result of this plan for a building for the Territory were ordered sent on with a request for an estimate of the cost of construction. The proposed headquarters for Hawaii will be a two-story cottage, to be finished in tropical style, built of wood and covered with staff, so as to give the effect of a stone structure.

The plan was not entirely satisfactory, as some of the members were of opinion that there might be a much more tropical building erected. It is probable that there will be submitted later other plans, of the same relative cost, so that the association may choose between them. The building which is now under consideration will be of two stories, and approximately of fifty feet square, there being something like 5,000 square feet of exhibition space in the structure.

The association adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

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ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.
The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Aug-
ust 21, 1902.
The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Octo-
ber 21, 1902.
The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.
Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building,
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.,
May 12, 1902. 2533

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES
FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing
permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimple on the
Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure mate-
rial.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic Pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything inju-
rious to the most delicate constitution, it
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 3d each, and in cases containing all
times the quantity, sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEM-
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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture
blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Commission Merchants
SUGAR FACTORS.

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The Waiwala Agriculture Co., Ltd.,
The Kohala Sugar Company,
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company,
The Fulten Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company,
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps
Watson's Centrifugal Pumps,
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston,
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.,
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

FIFTH CAN NEVER GET TOGETHER

Fear of Some One Fighter Blocks Action.

Fifth District Republican commit-
tee-men will not permit dictation from the
Fourth District, but will stand on what
they deem their rights, and at the
same time defend their fellows from any
insinuation of possible bad faith.
This interpretation was put on the let-
ter of the Fourth granting the Fifth
two senators provided the members of
the latter committee come into the joint
convention with unanimous choices,
and the resentment was quick.

The meeting of the committee of the
Fifth last evening was long and only
in spots lightened by controversy. It
was one full of detail and marked at
the same time by the most minute at-
tention to precedent. After all was
done there were only two things to
mark the meeting as of importance,
the declaration that a majority choice
of the Fifth was one which stood for
the whole Republican strength, and a
decision that when the committee met
on Monday evening next there should
be settlement of all precinct contro-
versies by the vote of the committee.
The nominations by the committee will
be made according to the schedule as
passed at the second meeting of the
committee, and they will be made in
order, there being a final vote by the
entire committee to settle any contests
which may arise in the various pre-
cincts.

The committee and the spectators
who had gathered with the expectation
of seeing a thorough out of the sena-
torial situation, filled Castle & Cooke
hall at eight o'clock last evening, when
the session was called to order by
Senator Achi. As Secretary Houlihi is
with the jury George C. Potter was
chosen secretary pro tem. The formal
letter of the Fourth District announc-
ing the appointment of a committee
to confer on the subject of joint con-
vention was filed and that announcing
that the Fourth would agree to per-
mit the Fifth to have two senators,
provided same be the unanimous choice
of the district, was received and made
the order of business later.

This brought the meeting up to the
reception of reports from the various
precincts, as shown in the results of
the meeting of August 26th, and as
nearly everyone approved of the plat-
form planks the reports are tabulated
as to members of the Legislature:

First—Senator: W. C. Achi and John
C. Lane; House: Naniwa.

Second—Senator: W. C. Achi and John
C. Lane.

Waialua—Senator: W. C. Achi and
John C. Lane; House: Ben Naukama.

Fourth—Senator: W. C. Achi and L.
L. McCandless; House: Ben Nauka-
kana.

Fifth—Senator: W. C. Achi and L. L.
McCandless; House: Ben Naukama.

Sixth—Senator: L. L. McCandless and
W. C. Achi; House: J. M. Ezera.

Seventh—No meeting.

Eighth—Senator: John C. Lane and
G. H. Huddy; House: J. M. Kaneakua.

Ninth—Senator: John C. Lane and G.
H. Huddy; House: J. S. Kakaia.

Tenth—Senator: W. C. Achi, John C.
Lane and L. L. McCandless; House:
W. H. Crawford, William Y. Kwai
Fong, J. M. Kaneakua and J. L. Ka-
lulou.

Senator Achi explained that the action
in the Eighth was due to the fact
that he declared that there was not
legal notice of the meeting and he
therefore announced that there was to
be none and refused to act. Lane said
that this was true but when he left,
the meeting having been called by W.
C. Achi, there was a chairman pro tem
elected and the business carried
through.

As to the seventh Judge Wilcox ex-
plained that there was really no meet-
ing wanted by some and that when
he received a notice signed by the com-
mittee by the name of Avery, he had
not time to call the meeting. As to the
further action some influence, he
thought a dark influence, had acted
upon the executive committee and
blocked action there.

Chairman Avery, of the committee
which met with the representatives of
the Fourth to agree to the time for the
joint session, reported that the meet-
ing would be held on Monday evening
at Progress hall at 8 o'clock. The com-
mittee proposed that the meeting
should be called to order by Chairman
Crawley of the Territorial committee,
that rules should be then reported after
which the officers of the joint conven-
tion should be named. After this the
joint convention should break up into
caucuses and report candidates for the
Senate. It was the opinion of the com-
mittee that the ballots should be of
uniform size, color and thickness.
There was some confusion over the
verbal report and Avery was made to
write it out and the committee then ac-
cepted it.

Chairman Achi then laid before the
committee the letter of the Fourth dis-
trict committee, saying that the Fifth
could have two Senators if they were
the unanimous choice of the commit-
tee. Wilcox arose and said he would
move to lay on the table, as the letter
not only was an act of dictation to the
committee, but it placed it in the pow-
er of one member of the body to pre-
vent action by refusing to agree to
make any nominations unanimous. He
said that the Fourth had no right to
say that the nominations must be
unanimous, for he believed that the
minority would accept any decision of
the majority and would agree to sup-
port the ticket named.

James Low agreed with the declara-
tion, and further said there was no
reason why the Fifth should accept

such an ultimatum, and then offered
the following, which was agreed to in
unanimity:

Resolved, That the committee answer
the letter of the Fourth district com-
mittee, to the effect that the Fifth dis-
trict committee considers that it should
in due time put forward its names for
the Senatorial tickets, and further, that
the members of the Fifth district
committee consider that we are entitled
to at least two members in the Sena-
torial ticket.

There was some little discussion, Wil-
cox saying that to do less was to in-
fringe self respect, while Avery was en-
deavoring to explain the letter, but
without success, as the committee passed
the motion.

Chairman Achi then wanted to know
what should be the course of action
when the committee met to choose
Representatives. There was some gen-
eral talk and then Kekuku said that he
thought the only fair way was to per-
mit the various districts as laid down
in the former resolution, to meet and
make their nominations first, for if
there was to be voting for the entire
list without respect to locality, there
would be knifing, which in turn would
mean more knifing.

Kaulukou wanted the entire six voted
upon by each member of the commit-
tee, and said this was the fairest
way. Huddy did not agree, but said
the plan of Kekuku was the best.

McCandless explained that there must
be taken into consideration that in some
precincts there were only a few mem-
bers present. He said he had some
friends at Waialua where he received
only a few votes, but he now under-
stood that C. P. Laukea had declared
that while all the other candidates for
the Senate were for city and county
government, he was opposed to this,
and he then declared such a statement
to be false.

Achi spoke of the division and sug-
gested the voting by the entire com-
mittee on the men from each, and then
Low moved that the committee take up
in order the nominations from each di-
vision, the first and second precincts,
one; the third, fourth and fifth, one;
the sixth, one; the seventh, one; eighth
and tenth, one; the ninth.

This motion prevailed, and the chair-
man announced that the convention for
the nomination of the representatives
would be held immediately following
the joint session for the choosing of
the Senators. This will enable the
work to be done easily and permit the
out of town men to return home the
next day.

The meeting then adjourned without
a single word as to the Senatorships.

BURTON DID NOT SEE ANY DEER

A party composed of Senator and
Mrs. Burton, Dr. King, Mr. G. P.
Wilder, and E. R. Adams returned with
Captain Rodman on the U. S. S. Iro-
quois yesterday from a junketing trip
to Molokai. Senator Burton was very
anxious to kill a deer with his own
gun but he failed to even get a sight
of one during a hunting trip that the
party went on after arriving at Kauna-
kakal.

Dr. King and Messrs. Wilder and
Adams went over on the Lehua on
Tuesday evening but Senator and Mrs.
Burton made the round trip on the
Iroquois, leaving Honolulu on Wednes-
day morning.

Leaving Mrs. Burton on the Iroquois
the party started early Wednesday
afternoon on horseback for the ranges.
They spent the night with Mr. Monroe
at the Mountain House and on the fol-
lowing day commenced hunting seri-
ously. Dr. King killed three deer but
none of the other members of the party
saw any deer. Messrs. Wilder and
Adams killed seven goats.

Senator Burton enjoyed the trip very
much but was naturally disgusted at
not seeing any deer after having heard
the stories of thousands of deer sup-
posed to be there. It is said that the
deer have been nearly all killed off on
Molokai now and both horns and skins
are bringing a much higher price than
formerly. A native hunter who is fam-
iliar with the work accompanied the party.

OUR DIPLOMAT WON OUT IN CHINA

"When you want a new idea in any
special line of business go to America—
you'll find it there." The Chinese had
to have a tariff schedule to help them
pay off their war indemnity. They
wanted a man to frame it, and all the
nations interested in China promptly
rushed diplomats over there to get the
best terms possible for themselves. The
United States found the man that
China needed in the person of General
T. S. Sharretts. The General went over,
ruled the roost, framed the terms and
made the other nations consent to
them, and is now quietly returning
home on the China, to tell the folks at
Washington how he did it. He fixed
everything, it is said, so that America
will now have a distinct advantage in
her favor in the Oriental trade.

General Sharretts is a new style of
a diplomat, and one that must have cut
a novel figure among the gold-laced
crowd that governments usually send
out to attend to their most important
business deals with other countries. In
the first place he acted on the principle
of telling a man to his face all the un-
kind things that another man would
say when his face was turned. He is
blunt. He indulges in no honeyed
words, but goes straight to the point,
and gives his opponents to understand
at once what he will do and what he
will not do. In addition to this he is
a tariff expert, and going from a coun-
try where infants are told what the
word tariff means before they are told
how to say "papa" and "mamma," the
General was certainly well fitted to do
his work.

He spent about nine months in
Shanghai, and during all that time was
busy on the intricate work of prepar-
ing a tariff schedule. This tariff sched-
ule was made necessary through the
various powers agreeing that a duty of
5 per cent could be levied by China on
all imports with the exception of flour
in order that she might the more easily
raise money to pay off the war inden-
tity. To arrange the terms of the tar-
iff it was planned to have a conference,
consisting of one representative of each
power, in Shanghai. When the diplo-
mats assembled they found that Great

Britain wished them to adopt a tariff
schedule that had been prepared in
favor of Manchester and London ex-
ports. This was anti-American and
also British merchants a great advan-
tage in the trade. Sharretts set to work
and made up a tariff of his own, and
after one week's wrangling the various
powers agreed to this without changing
a single item of the schedule. Now the
General declares that the schedule is
more favorable to the United States
than in any other country, and that it
will be very beneficial to American
trade in China. This was finally signed
by Great Britain, Germany, Japan,
Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium,
Spain, and the United States, and
France, Russia, Portugal, Italy and
China agreed to sign later.

General Sharretts also secured a
promise from the viceroy of Nankin
that he would not sign the treaty with
Great Britain abolishing the Ikin du-
ties and substituting an import duty
of 12 1/2 per cent, which would be prej-
udicial to our interests, until he secured
advice from the United States as to
whether the new treaty would be satis-
factory to us.

It is considered that General Shar-
retts' work will be of great benefit to
the Chinese, as it will enable them to
pay the indemnity easily.

TIDAL WAVE AT PUNA

Puna coast on the island of Hawaii
was swept by a five-foot tidal wave on
Tuesday afternoon, September 2. Such
a tidal wave, had it entered Honolulu
harbor would have flooded the Es-
planade and travelled up Fort street as
far as the mauka end of the Custom
House. At Waikiki it would have over-
flowed the beach and the premises di-
rectly fronting on the same.

Prof. Curtis J. Lyons, government
meteorologist, reports that the tidal
movements in Honolulu harbor have
been more pronounced the past week
than ever before, with about twenty
minute intervals between waves. The
report of the tidal wave on the Puna
coast reached Prof. Lyons yesterday
from Rufus A. Lyman, his letter con-
taining an account of the same being
dated at Hilo on September 5.

Hilo, Hawaii, Sept. 5th, 1902.
C. J. Lyons, Esq., Asst. Govt. Survey
Office.

Dear Sir: My son Henry returned to
Puna from the volcano yesterday after-
noon, and telephoned last evening,
that he learns that there was a tidal
wave on Tuesday afternoon, September
2, about 2 p. m., and it was felt all
along the coast from the east point to
Kahalauea in Puna.

At Kula it came into the lagoon,
and washed the canoes around that
were up on the shore where they are
kept, and would have broken them if
the natives had not gone after them.

It rose about five feet above high
water mark, and kept washing in for
about two hours. They say that it
reached further up on the land than
it ever has before.

The wave came into the Kapoho
lagoon, and went about a foot over a
wall that I am having built around the
pond.

At Kalapana it is reported that it
washed away part of the wall of the
school yard, and of a native yard, and
damaged the canoes on the shore, and
for two hours Representative Hanaboe
was in fear that it would wash the
sand hills away from in front of his
house, and carry his house off. At Hilo
we had very high surf on the reef and
about Papakou coast all day Tuesday,
but I have not heard of any tidal wave
in Hilo. I write in haste, and you can
see the newspapers any information
that you think best.

Yours truly,
RUFUS A. LYMAN.

LAND FOR THE DAKOTA SETTLERS

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd has
reserved land for the coming of Dako-
ta farmers who are coming to Hawaii
to settle. Mr. Boyd has received letters
to the effect that the farmers will be
here within less than a month. All ar-
rangements are being made through
Franz Bucholtz of Kona, Hawaii, whose
own splendid farm on Hawaii was the
center of inducing the Dakota men to
settle in the islands.

Commissioner Boyd has set apart a
tract of land in the South Kona district,
Hawaii, and each of the new settlers
will be allowed to take up from five
hundred to a thousand acres as range
land. Later, if they demonstrate that
the soil in that district is of quality
suited for small farms, adjoining land
will be classified for homesteads. Alto-
gether, only six or seven farmers with
their families will come in the first de-
legation, but if they prove successful in
their undertaking others will speedily
follow. The new settlers have about
\$10,000 to invest in their farms, which
should be amply sufficient to provide
for their necessities until such time as
the land begins to produce an income.

Pennies on the Plate.

An American lady exiled to England,
comparing in a paper to Harper's Mag-
azine the English money with the
American, said that one of the beauties
of the United States coinage was the
cent. It was a sign of wealth or econ-
omy. We hope it will prove so at St.
Andrew's, for the cents are coming in
by the half dozen in the Sunday offer-
ings.—Anglo-American Church Chronicle.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSEN- TERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party
that intended making a long bicycle
trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Al-
bany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I
was taken suddenly with diarrhoea,
and was about to give up the trip, when
editor Ward, of the Lakeville Messen-
ger, suggested that I take a dose of
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dia-
rrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle
and took two doses, one before starting
and one on the route. I made the trip
successfully and never felt any ill ef-
fect. Again last summer I was almost
completely run down with an attack of
diarrhoea. I bought a bottle of the re-
medy and used it and this time one dose
cured me." Sold by all dealers and
druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,
agents for Hawaii.

PRINCE AT KAILUA

Great Enthusiasm for Son of the Islands.

HILO, Sept. 4.—Monday, August 25,
was a gala day at Kailua. Being steam-
er day, the usual crowd of business
men and pleasure seekers had congregated
around the wharf and along the
beach, but it was evident that some extra
attraction had drawn many men to
town who are seldom seen there.

Throughout the Kona the news had
spread that Prince Kalaniana'ole had
come to delight the hearts of the people
of Kona with his well timed oratory,
and the excitement grew still greater
when it was known that he would be
accompanied by three of the best
speakers of the land.

A mass meeting in the big church
was arranged for noon, when the
steamer would have left and business
men be at leisure, but as Kanuha, one
of the Prince's three companions, had
to leave on the steamer, he ascended
the tribune in front of Kaelemakule's
store and spoke for half an hour to an
enthusiastic audience.

In his speech he addressed his hearers
to earnestly listen to the words of the
Prince, of whose disinterestedness and
love for the people he assured them.

He laid great stress on the fact that
the deplorable failure of the last legis-
lature was due to its being composed
of so few men of principles and so
many without, that a man without
principle could not be a gentleman and
was unfit to represent the people.

The steamer having departed the
great bell tolled and the masses wended
their way to the church, where they
were received and shown to their seats
by ushers in full dress.

J. K. Nabala, the deputy sheriff for
North Kona, who, by the way, seems
to have quitted the Republican party,
was elected to the chair, and introduced
the first speaker, Prince Kalaniana'ole.

After stating in a few well chosen
words why he appeared here before the
people he turned in his gentlemanly
way to the few foreigners present and
gave them in English a concise synop-
sis of his intended speech.

The speaker was listened to by all his
hearers with intense interest and was
frequently applauded. His earnest and
manly manner left no room for doubt
that his words came straight from a big
heart, and they surely found their way
to responsive hearts, words that cannot
fall bearing fruit in due season.

He told his hearers that he came not
as a candidate soliciting their votes, or
as an office seeker, nor to tell them for
whom to vote, but that he came to
them as an educator in this new era
of politics which he had studied closely
for that purpose.

He explained the county system with
its duties and privileges, its educational
value in preparing the Territory for
statehood, machine politics and party
systems on the mainland by which the
minority could be controlled, the majority
and proper use of the remaining pub-
lic lands. The whole oration was de-
livered with intense feeling, but with-
out passion or exaggeration of any
kind.

The next speaker was Mahaulu, who
enlarged upon the Prince's speech and
whose pleasant manner and graceful
gestures captivated even those whose
education in Hawaiian had been neg-
lected.

The third and last member was Ma-
kekau, a Home Rule member of the last
legislature. He began in rather a dry
way, giving a short history of the po-
litical changes in recent years since the
downfall of the monarchy. Little by
little he warmed up to his subject, and
when he came to speak of the achieve-
ments of the last legislature, when he
described the doings of himself and
colleagues in language bristling with
ridicule and sarcasm, there was
such shouting, such laughing, such
stamping, such clapping as the walls of
that old church never echoed before.
With three thundering hurrahs the
meeting was dissolved.—Tribune.

LARSOED A TURKEY.

Major Purdy, who returned from
Waimea on Tuesday, reports Senator
Burton and party as having great sport
in hunting wild cattle, pigs and tur-
keys on Sam Parker's land. Senator
Burton and his friend, Mr. King, who
is with him, are used to hunting big
game, and say that the sport in Waimea
exceeds anything in their experience
and that the cowboys in Waimea can
give the western cowboys cards and
spades and win out.

"I never saw anything like it," said
the Senator to Major Purdy. "Why,
we started a flock of wild turkeys the
other day and got two. The balance
died off, and at the same time one of
the towboys started and in a few min-
utes returned with one of the birds; he
had lassoed it on the wing. I am sat-
isfied that they could 'lasso a quail'."

The Senator says the party will surely
visit Hilo and the volcano.—Herald.

MAY GROW BANANAS.

John Lycurgus is one of the men who
have become interested in banana cul-
ture in Hawaii. He is interested in
some land near Hilo and if reports from
San Francisco are satisfactory he will
immediately begin cultivating 100 acres
of land in Kaunama. The success met
with by "Kaiwiki" Brown, who now has
12,500 plants in bearing, has induced
others to go into the business.—Herald.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

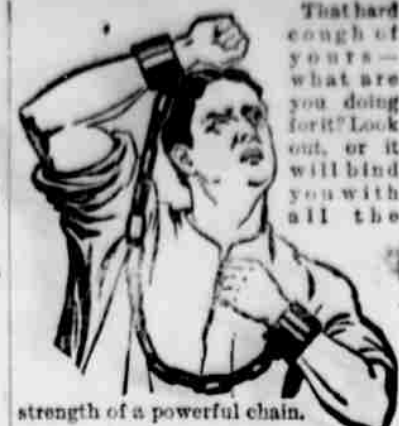
Hayashi, one of the persons arrested
in connection with the murder of Moto-
hiro, was discharged by Judge Hapai at
the close of the hearing on Tuesday.
The Judge did not consider that enough
evidence had been presented to warrant
holding him to the grand jury. Hobas-
aki and Sayo (he) were discharged at
the request of the prosecution. The
others were held for trial.—Herald.

REGISTRATION IN HILO.

During the four hours yesterday after-
noon while the board of registration
sat in Firemen's Hall, 70 voters en-
rolled their names. The board found that
a number of those who registered were
of the opinion that having registered
two years ago it was unnecessary to do
so this year. This is a mistake; voters
must register before every election.
Many aliens who have taken out their
first papers are anxious to vote, but are
waiting for an opinion on the subject.—
Herald.

DIED OF APOPLEXY.

Mohiro, a Japanese cane planter at
Kaunama, died suddenly at his resi-



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs and colds, even hard
coughs and old colds.

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says: "I had a very hard cough night
and day. I tried many remedies, but
without relief. I thought my lungs
were nearly gone. I then tried Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral. I began to improve
at once, and only one and one-half bot-
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